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The War

THE CASABLANCA CONFERENCE

On January 26, 1943, at 10 p.m., EWT, the following communiqué, cabled from Casablanca, Morocco, was made public:

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been in conference near Casablanca since January 14.

They were accompanied by the combined Chiefs of Staff of the two countries; namely—

FOR THE UNITED STATES:

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Navy; Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the United States Army Air Forces; and

FOR GREAT BRITAIN:

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff.

These were assisted by:

Lt. Gen. B. B. Somervell, Commanding General of the Services of Supply, United States Army; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington; Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations; Lt. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Office of the Minister of Defense, together with a number of staff officers of both countries.

They have received visits from Mr. Murphy (Robert Murphy, United States Minister to French North Africa¹) and Mr. MacMillan

(Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister for Allied Headquarters in North Africa); from Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; from Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, naval commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; from Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, air commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; from Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, United States Army (Commander of the United States Fifth Army in Tunisia), and, from Middle East Headquarters, from Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and Lt. Gen. F. M. Andrews, United States Army.

The President was accompanied by Harry Hopkins (Chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignments Board) and was joined by W. Averell Harriman (United States Defense Expediter in England).

With the Prime Minister was Lord Leathers, British Minister of War Transport.

For 10 days the combined staffs have been in constant session, meeting 2 or 3 times a day and recording progress at intervals to the President and the Prime Minister.

The entire field of the war was surveyed theater by theater throughout the world, and all resources were marshaled for a more intense prosecution of the war by sea, land, and air.

Nothing like this prolonged discussion between two allies has ever taken place before. Complete agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries and their respective staffs upon war plans and enterprises to be undertaken during the campaigns of 1943

¹Mr. Murphy is the President's Personal Representative with the rank of Minister, and Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

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against Germany, Italy, and Japan with a view to drawing the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942.

Premier Stalin was cordially invited to meet the President and the Prime Minister, in which case the meeting would have been held very much farther to the east. He was unable to leave Russia at this time on account of the great offensive which he himself, as Commander in Chief, is directing.

The President and the Prime Minister realized up to the full the enormous weight of the war which Russia is successfully bearing along her whole land front, and their prime object has been to draw as much weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best selected points.

Premier Stalin has been fully informed of the military proposals.

The President and the Prime Minister have been in communication with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They have apprised him of the measures which they are undertaking to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause.

The occasion of the meeting between the President and the Prime Minister made it opportune to invite General Giraud (General Henri Honoré Giraud, High Commissioner of French Africa) to confer with the Combined Chiefs of Staff and to arrange for a meeting between him and General de Gaulle (General Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French Commander). The two generals have been in close consultation.

The President and the Prime Minister and their combined staffs, having completed their plans for the offensive campaigns of 1943, have now separated in order to put them into active and concerted execution.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO LIBERIA

[Released to the press by the White House January 28]

The following despatch, datelined Monrovia, Liberia, January 28, 1943, has been received in Washington:¹

In order to pay his respects to President Edwin Barclay and to review a large detachment of American Negro troops, President Roosevelt paused here in Liberia en route home from the historic Casablanca war-council meeting. The Chief Executive while in the African state, which was founded by Negro freedmen from the United States in 1822, also took advantage of this opportunity to inspect the large Firestone rubber plantation. This American-sponsored project at present is not only supplying the United States annually with very many pounds of critical war material but is steadily increasing its output. President Roosevelt and his party, traveling in two large four-motor planes

of the Transport Command of the Army Air Forces landed at Roberts Field about 50 miles from Monrovia. The party was greeted there by the Commanding General of the Air Transport Command, Middle East Wing, Brig. Gen. S. W. Fitzgerald; the Commanding General of the Central African Service of Supply, Brig. Gen. James F. C. Hyde; Col. Frank H. Collins; and Col. Thomas L. Hardin. The presidential party, after freshening up, was escorted to the officers' mess hall, where President Barclay and Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Secretary of State, were waiting with Frederick P. Hibbard, United States Chargé d'Affaires. Included in the luncheon party were Chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment Board, Harry L. Hopkins; Surgeon General of the Navy and White House physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire; and Naval Aide to the President, Capt. John L. McCrea. After lunch President Roosevelt and President Barclay got into a jeep and bounced out to the parade ground where the Forty-first Engineers and a

¹The despatch was signed by Capt. George Durno, Air Corps, U.S.A., former White House correspondent for the International News Service.

part of the Defense Detachment under the command of Col. A. A. Kirchoff were lined up at attention. The band rendered full honors and played both national anthems, after which the Presidents toured up and down the lines making a careful inspection. The General Manager of the Firestone plantation, Mr. George Seybold, then took over the party and, driving through African villages with their picturesque circular adobe huts with straw-thatched roofs, guided them to the great rubber plantation. This plantation has 69,000 acres under intensive cultivation. Many of the 18,000 natives, em-

ployed by Firestone, were seen. There were thousands of acres of new rubber shoots. In the mature growths, tapping was in full swing, and the President saw the latex running into the cups. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, upon conclusion of the Casablanca conference, had motored to Marrakech, some 150 miles to the south. They spent the night in that very old Berber and Arab town nestled at the foot of the Atlas Mountains. The two leaders parted the following day; President Roosevelt then flew to Liberia with but one intervening stop.

MEETING IN BRAZIL OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRESIDENT VARGAS

[Released to the press by the White House January 30]

The President of Brazil and the President of the United States met on January 28 at an unannounced location in Brazil. The two Presidents had lunch together and inspected and reviewed Army, Navy, and air forces of the two nations. They passed the evening in conference on problems of the World War as a whole and especially the joint Brazilian-United States effort. They discussed the continuing submarine danger from the Caribbean to the South Atlantic. President Vargas announced greatly increased efforts on the part of his country to meet this menace. President Roosevelt informed his colleague of the very significant results of the conference in Casablanca and of the resolve that the peace to come must not allow the Axis to attack civilization in future years. Mr. Roosevelt demonstrated that the North African expedition has for the present eliminated the possibility of the threat of a German-held Dakar to American freedom at the narrow point of the Atlantic. Both President Vargas and President Roosevelt are in complete agreement that it must be permanently and definitely assured that the coasts of West Africa and Dakar never again under any circumstances be allowed to become a blockade or an invasion threat against the two Americas.

The two Presidents said:

"This meeting has given us an opportunity to survey the future safety of all the Americas. In our opinion each of the Republics is interested and affected to an equal degree. In unity there is strength. It is the aim of Brazil and of the United States to make the Atlantic Ocean safe for all. We are deeply grateful for the almost unanimous help that our neighbors are giving to the great cause of democracy throughout the world."

The above statement is supplemented by the following "Memorandum for the Press" from President Roosevelt:

President Roosevelt believed that the Casablanca Conference was so vital to the war effort that he should delay for a short time his return to the United States so that he might talk informally to President Vargas of Brazil about the conference and discuss several details of additional mutual aid. President Roosevelt on his journey to Africa and on his return has had many opportunities to visit and inspect vital points of the "Ferry Command" which is doing a most difficult job every day in sending planes and quantities of vital equipment from America to the Middle East, to North Africa, to Russia, to the air squadrons in China, and to the Burma front.

The Presidents of the two nations, the United States and Brazil, are old friends, and their talks were timely and profitable in every way.

UNITED NATIONS DISCUSSION SERIES¹

Message From the Secretary of State

[Released to the press January 25]

I am happy to send my greetings to those participating in the United Nations Discussion Series.

The nature of the peace settlements concluded at the end of the present conflict will fundamentally depend upon the deep desires and underlying conviction of the great rank and file of peoples which make up the United Nations. It is therefore of profound importance that the peoples of each of these United Nations should understand the thoughts, the ideals, and the purposes of the others.

We are united in fighting to free and keep free our country and all countries from such tyranny and slavery as the Axis powers seek to impose. We must likewise stand united, beyond the victory, in the performance of the great tasks of peace. Our unity of purpose must be based upon two unalterable resolves:

to destroy utterly the forces of dictatorship, tyranny, and inhumanity as exemplified today in Germany and Italy and Japan; and, once that is accomplished, to press forward with the task of building human freedom and Christian morality on firmer and broader foundations than ever before.

The peoples of the other United Nations have much to give to us by way of ideals, of cultural and material aspirations. We have much to give to them. The series of lectures which you have organized will, I feel sure, contribute to a clearer mutual understanding and, therefore, to a sense of closer international co-operation. If we are to build stable foundations for lasting peace, all of us, everywhere, must move progressively toward the insistent fact that all mankind is inescapably united in a brotherhood of liberty and civilized advancement.

ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS²

[Released to the press January 25]

GOVERNOR O'CONNOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is a pleasure to meet with you tonight in Baltimore. I never think of this city that I am not reminded of Johns Hopkins, that great institution that has pioneered in the field of medicine and surgery and has contributed so much to the understanding of government. In our efforts at healing and efficient servicing of the people we find here a goodly meeting place.

Twelve years ago, when the peoples of the world were pressing to discover ways and means to give effective expression to their economic and political needs at home and to insure peace abroad, we established the Council of State Governments. We felt that we could organize an agency or secretariat that would

permit exchange of legislative and administrative experience including techniques and procedures and assist in coordinating and integrating State governments with Federal agencies and in doing so we could eliminate waste and duplication and make more realistic the servicing of democratic institutions.

The Council of State Governments was organized in a period of peace. It has already proved itself an essential agency of government in this time of emergency and war, and I look for its continuing development and further usefulness when the ways of peace have once more been reestablished.

In trying to make some small contribution to this evening's meeting, and knowing your deep interest in both the mechanics of government and general policy, I will try to state in general terms the unity of purpose which underlies the

¹ Held at Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C.

² Delivered by the Honorable John G. Winant in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25, 1943.

British civil organization for total war and to show some of the interrelations between the various measures adopted in regard to labor, taxation, finance, manufacturing and service industries, food and nutrition, and social welfare. Several times State governments have asked our Embassy in London to furnish certain information which we have in every instance been able to supply, although I have sometimes wondered if the particular facts wanted when separated from a related policy would be fully understood and correctly evaluated.

In trying to understand the British war efforts, I think it is well to remember that they have been fighting for over 3 years; that the enemy is only 18 miles from their shores; that their manpower is more limited than our own and yet at the same time there is greater concentration of population in a limited area. All these factors influence defense, production, and administration. In England both men and women are conscripted. Since the war began I have been in England many times and during the last 2 years in almost continuous residence. I believe Great Britain is more efficiently and effectively organized, armed, and equipped both on the military front and on the civil front than at any time since the war began. We have had our share in this, and many here know that their boys today are somewhere in the British Isles. These boys brought with them a sense of strength and security and in their stay there are building good-will for all future time. No allied army was every more genuinely welcomed in a foreign land, and soldiers have never carried themselves with greater credit to their families and to the nation they represent.

The coordination of government on the non-military front has been brought about by a Cabinet committee, known as the Lord-President's Committee, which the Prime Minister once referred to as "almost a parallel Cabinet concerned with home affairs". A number of ministers of Cabinet rank are regular members and others are invited when concerned, or as may be convenient. Whenever a matter affecting a particular ministry is involved, a repre-

sentative of that ministry is present. Because of this committee, the British war economy has been hindered to a surprisingly small extent by jurisdictional conflicts. Of course the Committee should not be conceived of as one which prepares blueprints for the departments and agencies to put into effect. Rather it resolves differences, deals with competing claims and overlapping, inconsistencies between details of policies in different parts of the war economy, and gaps in the whole program. Only on half a dozen occasions have the differences and the problems with which they have dealt had to be referred to the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet.

Manpower is one of the most vital as well as one of the most efficient parts of Britain's war effort. The policy followed has been a judicious mixture of general planning in advance and quick adaptation. The fundamental importance of a satisfactory adjustment between the demands of the armed forces and those of war production may be illustrated by the fact that in this war 125 workers are needed in Great Britain in munitions for every 100 in the fighting services, whereas in the last war the ratio was only 65:100. The pitfall into which some countries have fallen during the war—and into which Britain fell in the early years of the last war—of diverting into the armed forces a large quantity of skilled labor indispensable to wartime industry was largely avoided by the adoption, as a result of pre-war planning, of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations. When conscription was adopted, and in the earlier stages of the war, this provided for the exemption temporarily or permanently of whole occupational groups from military service. Block reservations apply now to only two or three classifications.

This Schedule has been shaped into a flexible instrument to check indiscriminate enlistment of skilled men. It has not set up permanent block exemptions. Individuals could and still can make application to volunteer for the armed forces, and each case is considered on its merits. Next, a Register of Protected Establishments was set up. The "protected establishments"

were those that were engaged in work of importance to the war effort. Differential age limits for reservation were set up for protected and unprotected establishments. To take an imaginary case, workers above 25 might be temporarily or permanently exempted in protected establishments and only workers above 35 in unprotected establishments. Later, as the needs of the forces increased and the regional machinery of the Ministry of Labor was expanded, individual cases were scrutinized and workers in scheduled occupations who were in jobs not of first importance for the war effort or in jobs where they could be replaced by women or older men were drawn off either to other jobs indispensable to the war effort or into the armed forces.

In this way the scheduling of occupations and establishments was no guaranty that the workers involved would be permanently exempted from enlistment, nor did it prevent them from making application to volunteer. Changes were made in ages of reservations; individual cases at all ages were subsequently examined.

It is important to emphasize this point because in the United States there seems to have been a feeling that this system could not be adopted because of the draft law. There seems to have been a mistaken impression that the system implies permanent block reservation. But in fact it could probably be represented in a legal sense to be merely temporary reservation on an individual basis.

The British system has provided the necessary elasticity for adjusting the needs of the armed forces to the needs of wartime production. Britain has been able both to raise a large fighting force and to reach an astonishingly high level of war production.

The ever-increasing demands for labor in war work and essential related industries led to the adoption of a series of measures which have brought a complete mobilization of labor in war industries in Britain.

The vital task of obtaining information on the whereabouts and composition of the labor force was begun early by supplementing the

annual count under the insurance scheme with quarterly returns from employers in the munitions industries. The classification required in the questionnaire was of a relatively simple kind; extremely elaborate classification would have broken down. This was followed by a steady extension of the scope of compulsory registration. There were special registrations of skilled workers by occupational groups and a general compulsory registration by age classes under the Registration for Employment Order.

The needs of the war economy required that some types of movement should be facilitated and others restricted. As an aid to securing both of these objectives all engagement of workers in a number of occupations had to be made through the Employment Exchanges. A National Labor Supply Board with local committees was established and Inspectors of Labor Supply were appointed. These agencies worked closely with the Employment Exchanges and with the Supply departments.

When the ground had been sufficiently prepared the Essential Work Order was adopted as the chief means of preventing undesirable and facilitating desirable movements of labor. This order can be applied to an occupation and to an establishment at the discretion of the Minister of Labor.

The essence of the Essential Work Order is that it prevents employers from dismissing workers and workers from leaving their jobs except with the consent of a National Service Officer. It can be applied to an industry and to a firm at the discretion of the Minister of Labor, and it now covers some 56,000 establishments and 7,000,000 workers in 120 industries.

The importance of this measure cannot be overestimated. Efficient war economy requires not merely a large total supply of labor but effective distribution of labor.

The measures just outlined do not complete the picture. It was necessary to utilize to maximum advantage women workers and male workers over military age and younger men

rejected from the Army on medical grounds, in industries not scheduled under the Essential War Order. The Registration for Employment Order was used for this purpose. These groups were required to register with the Employment Exchanges and were called up for examination on an individual basis with a view to their direction into work of national importance. The Employment Exchanges arrange to transfer those who are clearly engaged in unimportant work. Women in many cases were directed into gainful work for the first time. Persuasion and voluntary action is tried successfully in most cases, but compulsion can be used.

The main purpose of the Concentration of Industry Program was to release labor for essential war work. The chief criterion in closing plants is not the efficiency of the plant but its location and the types of skill of its workers considered in relation to the needs of war production. The program necessitates curtailment of civilian supplies, and thus there is a close link between labor-mobilization and the regulation of the consumption of the civilian population.

There has been no "ceiling" on wages and no "freezing" of wages in Great Britain. But a series of measures extending into different parts of the war economy have kept wages within reasonable limits. Roughly speaking, wage rates in industries other than agriculture rose on an average about 28 percent; with agriculture included the average was about 31 percent. The larger part of this increase was in the earlier part of the war. Earnings have risen nearly 48 percent.

But a large part of these increases did not enter into expenditure. Only about half the total of personal money incomes in Great Britain have been spent on consumption. The level of taxation, the amount of savings, and the effects of rationing and scarcities of consumer goods exercise an extraordinarily restrictive effect on spending and thus on inflationary tendencies.

Some elasticity of wage rates has proved to be essential to an efficient war economy. The

restrictions on the movements of workers described in the preceding section could not have been imposed in the case of some industries if wage levels in those industries had been frozen. It has been necessary to raise wages substantially in agriculture and coal-mining and to some extent in shipbuilding; otherwise workers could not have been prevented from leaving those occupations without causing serious unrest.

In general, however, demands for wage increases have been restrained within narrow limits for a long time. This may be attributed to the following:

(a) The Essential Work Order, which has had the effect of restraining employers from competitive bidding for labor.

(b) The early imposition of an Excess Profits Tax of 100 percent. Whatever technical arguments may be advanced against such a high rate, the fact remains that it had a great psychological effect in reconciling the trade unions to a policy of restraint in wage demands. No lower rate would have sufficed for this purpose. To this should be added the unprecedentedly high rates of income tax and other taxes on high-income groups.

(c) The maintenance of the cost-of-living index at a stable level.

(d) The equitable and efficient system of rationing and price-control of food and some other basic necessities.

(e) The prohibition of strikes and lock-outs with the agreement of organized labor.

(f) The giving of a statutory and binding effect to the awards of the National Arbitration Tribunal.

The importance of holding down prices of basic necessities of everyday consumption can hardly be overemphasized. Some three million British workers had wage contracts linked to the cost-of-living index. Not less important, however, is the effect on lower-income groups in general of rises in the prices of necessities which the British have tried to control. Therefore, vigorous and successful measures were taken to deal with prices and supplies of necessities.

The precise methods of price-control vary with different commodities. British experience demonstrates, however, that satisfactory price-control can only be achieved when the Government gets control of supplies and distribution. In some cases this has been first applied at a "bottle-neck" through which supplies have to pass between the production and consumption stages—for example, the slaughter houses in the case of meat, the Milk Marketing Board in the case of milk, the flour mills in the case of flour. In some cases control was established by licensing first-hand sellers and distributors. All imports are purchased by the Government. Home food produce is purchased by the Ministry of Food or by a body designated by it. At some periods limits are set, however, to the amounts of some products which the Ministry will buy. This tends to produce an even flow of supplies. Some 70 percent in value of the Ministry's purchases are paid for at fixed prices.

As regards first-hand distribution, firms are employed in some sort of association in the case of most products and are paid by the Ministry. Processors' and distributors' margins are also regulated in many ways.

But in wartime there is an unavoidable rise in some costs. Therefore, in order to prevent the cost-of-living index and the prices of basic foods from rising, subsidies are used to cover the costs of certain foods. Since the Ministry directly or through its agents buys all imported and a large part of home-produced foodstuffs this means that its selling price is lower than its buying price for the products subsidized.

The subsidized products include meat, milk, cheese, butter, bread, and potatoes, and this includes the foods most indispensable from a nutritional point of view. The subsidies are vital to the health and efficiency of the low-income groups, to the Government's wage policy, and to public morale. The money cost to the Exchequer has been repaid many times over by the stability which they have introduced into the war economy through savings to consumers in living costs.

The prices and supplies of clothing and most articles of civilian consumption other than food are regulated through the Board of Trade. Thus two departments—the Ministry of Food and the Board of Trade—control almost all civilian consumption. This set-up differs fundamentally from the war organization that we adopted. Under the British system control of supplies, control of prices, and rationing are placed in the same hands. British administrators have little faith in price ceilings with legal penalties for violations unless at the same time Government control is established over supplies and distribution and is administered through the same department as that which controls the prices.

For a wide range of consumers' goods in scarce supply the British have not merely controlled supply and the channels of distribution but also by rationing have controlled final consumer demand. Rationing was necessary (1) to make price-control effective, (2) to insure equitable distribution, and (3) as part of a nutrition program designed to insure to everyone a proper share of foods of outstanding nutritional importance.

Rationing is an outstanding success in the British war economy. This is agreed both by those who have studied it objectively and by those who have lived under it. Methods of rationing have been adapted to meet the different conditions of demand and supply of different products and the differing nutritional importance of different foods.

There are three main forms of rationing. The first consists in a fixed amount of a single product per period of time—for example, a weekly ration per person of 2 ounces of butter, 4 ounces of margarine, 8 ounces of cheese. The rations of some of these products have been changed at times—for example, in the worst period the cheese ration was only 2 ounces. But changes are not frequent and the present rations of this group of commodities have remained constant for some time.

The second form of rationing is designed to deal with perishable products of fluctuating supply. Examples are milk and eggs. Consumers register with their retailers, and distributions are made in accordance with the supplies available in any period. The egg ration to adults varies from 1 to 5 per month. There is no marking or clipping of coupons as in the case of the first group.

The third form of rationing is the points-rationing scheme. It covers a miscellaneous variety of products in short supply but no one of which is as indispensable and as much in general demand as the products covered by the other forms of rationing. The consumer is allowed at present 20 points per month. Each of the products is given a certain number of points per unit—for example, at present a can of grade-3 salmon and 1 pound of prunes each costs 8 points. The number of points given to each product is changed from time to time in accordance with changes in demand-and-supply conditions.

Each of these three forms of rationing is designed to meet different conditions. Any attempt to apply one of them over the whole range of products would have had unfortunate results. In particular, any attempt to apply the points scheme to cover all products would lead to inequities. The points system regulates aggregate demand for a group of products. It does not necessarily insure a minimum ration of any one basic indispensable food. Though it diminishes inequality of shopping opportunity it does not eliminate it entirely. Moreover, British experience shows that an individual fixed ration of a single essential product is usually taken up, even if the individual through bad nutritional habits did not in pre-war days consume as much as the wartime ration. Cheese consumption—vital to British wartime nutrition—is almost certainly higher on a fixed individual ration than it would be if cheese were on the points scheme.

Rationing has been used as an instrument of a welfare and nutrition policy. The Milk

Scheme guarantees to each child under five and each nursing mother a specified quantity of milk if the income of the parents is below certain levels calculated to take account of the number of children in the family, and at a specially low price if the income of the parents is above those levels. Children and nursing mothers are also given substantial priorities in the distribution of eggs, the price of which is kept low by subsidy to enable low-income groups to take up priority rations. Codliver oil and orange juice or black-currant puree or rose-hip puree have been distributed free for infants. Such oranges as have been imported have been wholly reserved against children's ration books. Food has been allocated among establishments so as to give larger per-capita amounts of some of the most important rationed foods to canteens in factories and workplaces, to "British restaurants", and to restaurants in working-class districts. "British restaurants" are communal feeding establishments set up by local authorities with the encouragement of the Ministry of Food. They serve good meals for the equivalent of 20 to 25 cents.

These and other welfare measures are closely related to the general anti-inflation policy, the price policy, and the wages policy. Welfare including food and nutrition measures not only protect health and sustain morale but reconcile workers to sacrifices of much that they enjoyed in peacetime.

The policy of stabilizing the cost-of-living index including the prices of basic articles of food, with the aid of government subsidies where necessary, is fundamental to the whole wartime structure, both as a means of preventing dangerous inflation and as a means of securing, with the aid of rationing, equitable distribution. Rationing of basic necessities without keeping down their prices with the aid of subsidies would lead to conditions in which low-income groups generally could not buy the rations they were entitled to under a rationing system.

In conclusion and without attempting to sum-

marize the discussion, I want to again emphasize the interrelations of these policies and add that they have been accepted politically and are supported by both organized employers and organized labor. In spite of the compulsory elements in the British system you are constantly aware that the authorities assumed by

the Government are with the consent of the people and have the support of the people. The most moving thing in England today is its unity of purpose. Because of that unity, the Prime Minister said the other day that they could now "stride forward to the unknown with growing confidence".

AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM PROVIDING AID TO THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ARMED FORCES

[Released to the press January 30]

An agreement specifying the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid to the United States and its armed forces by the Government of Belgium was concluded January 30 by an exchange of notes between the Secretary of State and the Belgian Ambassador, Count Robert van der Straten Ponthoz. The Government of Belgium, without awaiting the signature of the agreement, has for some time been extending such aid.

The texts of the notes, which are similar to those exchanged on September 3, 1942 with the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand,¹ follow:

*The Belgian Ambassador to the Secretary
Of State*

JANUARY 30, 1943.

SIR:

In the United Nations declaration of January 1, 1942, the contracting governments pledged themselves to employ their full resources, military and economic, against those nations with which they are at war; and in the Agreement of June 16, 1942,² each contracting government undertook to provide the other with such articles, services, facilities or information useful in the prosecution of their common war undertaking as each may be in a position to supply. It is further the understanding of the Government of Belgium that the general principle to be followed in providing mutual aid as

set forth in the said Agreement of June 16, 1942, is that the war production and the war resources of both Nations should be used by the armed forces of each and of the other United Nations in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space.

With a view, therefore, to supplementing Article II and Article VI of the Agreement of June 16, 1942, between our two Governments for the provision of reciprocal aid, I have the honor to set forth the understanding of the Government of Belgium of the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of Belgium to the armed forces of the United States and the manner in which such aid will be correlated with the maintenance of such forces by the United States Government.

1. The Government of Belgium, retaining the right of final decision in each case in the light of its potentialities and responsibilities, will provide the United States or its armed forces with the following types of assistance as such reciprocal aid, when it is found that they can most effectively be procured in Belgium or the Belgian Congo:

(a) Supplies, materials, facilities and services for the United States forces, except for the pay and allowances of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as its official establishments may make other than through the official establishments of the Government of Belgium as specified in paragraph 2.

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 5, 1942, p. 734.

² Ibid., June 20, 1942, p. 551.

(b) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of military projects, tasks and similar capital works required for the common war effort in Belgium or the Belgian Congo, except for the wages and salaries of United States citizens.

(c) Supplies, materials and services needed in the construction of such military projects, tasks and capital works in territory other than Belgium or the Belgian Congo or territory of the United States to the extent that Belgium or the Belgian Congo is a more practicable source of supply than the United States or another of the United Nations.

2. The practical application of the principles formulated in this note, including the procedure by which requests for aid are made and acted upon, shall be worked out as occasion may require by agreement between the two Governments, acting when possible through their appropriate military or civilian administrative authorities. Requests by the United States Government for such aid will be presented by duly authorized authorities of the United States to official agencies of the Belgian Government which will be designated or established by the Government of Belgium for the purpose of facilitating the provision of reciprocal aid.

3. It is the understanding of the Government of Belgium that all such aid, as well as other aid, including information, received under Article VI of the Agreement of June 16, 1942, accepted by the President of the United States or his authorized representatives from the Government of Belgium will be received as a benefit to the United States under the Act of March 11, 1941. In so far as circumstances will permit, appropriate record of aid received under this arrangement, except for miscellaneous facilities and services, will be kept by each Government.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the foregoing, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as placing on record the understand-

ing of our two Governments in this matter and that for clarity and convenience of administration these arrangements be made retroactive to June 16, 1942, the date of the Agreement of the two Governments on the principles of mutual aid.

I avail [etc.]

Count R. VAN DER STRATEN PONTHOZ

*The Secretary of State to the Belgian
Ambassador*

JANUARY 30, 1943.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date concerning the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of Belgium to the armed forces of the United States of America.

In reply I wish to inform you that the Government of the United States agrees with the understanding of the Government of Belgium as expressed in that note. In accordance with the suggestion contained therein, your note and this reply will be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments in this matter.

This further integration and strengthening of our common war effort gives me great satisfaction.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

**DIRECTOR OF RELIEF IN NORTH
AFRICA**

[Released to the press January 29]

It was announced at the State Department on January 29 that Mr. Fred K. Hoehler had arrived in Algeria to serve as Director of Relief in North Africa for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Mr. Hoehler will report to and work under the general direction of the Honorable Robert D. Murphy, Personal Representative of the

President, in Mr. Murphy's capacity as Chief Civilian Affairs Officer on General Eisenhower's staff in North Africa.

He will conduct a survey of needs in North Africa in connection with relief and rehabilitation and administer such relief as may be required in behalf of the Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Mr. Hoehler was designated as Director of Relief in North Africa after the death in an airplane crash of Mr. William Hodson while en route to Algeria. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is dispatching additional personnel into North Africa to work with Mr. Hoehler.

Mr. Hoehler was Director of Public Welfare for Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, from 1927 to 1930, and from 1930 to 1935 was Cincinnati Safety Director.

He is the Director of the American Public Welfare Association, a position which he has held since 1936. More recently he has been Executive Director of the Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation and Consultant to the Federal Security Agency and the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department.

He was a member of the American Delegation to the International Conference of Local Government Authorities at Berlin and Munich in 1936; a member of the American Delegation to the International Conference on Local Government Personnel at Warsaw, Poland, in 1936; was a member of the American Delegation to the Pan American Congress of Municipalities at Santiago, Chile, in 1940; and a member of the Advisory Committee on Arrangements, Eighth Pan American Child Congress, at Washington, D.C., in 1942.

American Republics

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF JAMES G. BLAINE ¹

[Released to the press January 27]

We mark today the fiftieth anniversary of the death of James G. Blaine. We undertake this act of commemoration in honor of an American statesman who had a great vision—a vision which we 50 years later see, at least in great part, realized.

It is singularly appropriate that these memorial exercises are held in the home of the American nations dedicated to the great cause of Pan American union.

When Secretary Blaine first became prominent in the public life of our country as one of the most brilliant figures ever to tread our political stage, the United States was still passing through a period in its history in which the American people were occupied almost ex-

clusively with questions of internal policy—with their own domestic affairs. They were engaged in expanding the development of our rich and varied resources and in repairing the ravages, social and political even more than economic, resulting from the war between the States. Relations with other nations of the world were of altogether secondary importance.

Forty years before, as we all remember, the people of our country had paid but scant heed to the appeal of Henry Clay to lay the foundations for the development of closer political ties between the United States and the other republics of this hemisphere. It is true that the United States had manifested its sympathy for the American colonies to the south in their struggle for freedom and had also expressed its determination to oppose any attempt at subjugating them, but it had failed to go to their

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Sumner Welles at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1943.

aid on several occasions when European nations had attempted to gain new footholds in the Western World or to reestablish the old colonial ties.

During the generation which passed after our Civil War, the relations of the United States with the other American republics were almost entirely limited to commercial exchange. It was then that Secretary Blaine came forward with his own proposal for the establishment of a policy of close friendship and collaboration with the other nations of the New World.

In order to initiate this new policy, Mr. Blaine proposed in the year 1881 that there be convened at Washington a conference of American states in order that they might consult together as to how they might best maintain peace between them and develop more profitable economic relations. But Mr. Blaine encountered the same blind opposition that had balked Henry Clay when he and John Quincy Adams attempted to send representatives of the United States to attend the Congress of Panama in 1826. Clay had to overcome the deep-rooted fear that participation by the United States in that Congress would excite the hostility of the powers of Europe. Secretary Blaine met with the same suspicion that the conference which he proposed would involve the United States in "commitments", "alliances", and "entanglements".

For eight years there went on the discussion whether some grave menace to the security of the United States was not involved in our consulting our neighbors of the Western Hemisphere as to the best methods of maintaining peace in the New World and of promoting commerce between the American republics. And the theory was advanced—a theory of which we still hear—that the safety of the United States could only be assured by the isolation of the American people within the borders of their own country. The other American republics apparently, according to that doctrine, were of no importance to the security or the well-being of the people of the United States.

It was fortunate that at length a sounder judgment prevailed and that our Congress finally authorized, eight years after the proposal had been made, the dispatch of invitations to an inter-American conference.

It is a strange coincidence that this conference was held in 1889, the year in which Adolf Hitler was born. That year will always be remembered for its association with the origin in its present form of Pan Americanism, a term instinct with the concept of democracy: democratic respect for human rights and liberties; democratic respect for the sovereign rights of every people, great or small; democratic respect for that type of international cooperation which seeks the achievement of an ideal far greater and far more beneficial to humanity than narrow nationalism. And that year will also be remembered for its association with Hitlerism, a term synonymous with the most shameful form of brute force known: a force which would destroy our Christian civilization and would, had it been able, have enslaved mankind to serve the German master state which Hitler and his gang of criminals have created. Fortunately for humanity, that so-called "master state" is now confronted with no alternative but that of unconditional surrender to a far greater power: the unconquerable determination of free men and women to remain free.

In the address which Secretary Blaine delivered at the inter-American conference of 1889, he laid down a series of bases for the conduct of inter-American relations which are as valid today as they were when they were proposed.

"We believe that hearty cooperation, based on hearty confidence, will save all American States from the burdens and evils which have long and cruelly afflicted the older nations of the world.

"We believe that a spirit of justice, of common and equal interest between the American States, will leave no room for an artificial balance of power like unto that which has led to wars abroad and drenched Europe in blood.

"We believe that friendship, avowed with candor and maintained with good faith, will remove from American States the necessity of guarding boundary lines between themselves with fortifications and military force . . .

"We believe that friendship and not force, the spirit of just law and not the violence of the mob, should be the recognized rule of administration between American nations and in American nations."

Since those words were uttered the American republics have traveled a long road toward the realization of their common objective: the establishment of the foundations of a new community of nations. They have not only laid the foundations solidly and permanently but they have done much to build the superstructure. The record of the past 50 years, since the epochal work that Secretary Blaine inaugurated passed into the hands of other American administrations, has not been unmarked by developments which were divergent from his own high ideals. There have been failures of statesmanship in this republic and in others, but where the American nations have failed they have invariably learned the lesson of their failure, and they have moved forward once again with renewed confidence and with greater assurance toward their goal.

During the past 10 years, since President Roosevelt announced the policy of the Good Neighbor, progress has indeed been rapid. It has been a decade of deeds and not of words.

Within a few years after 1933 confidence was established throughout the hemisphere in the good faith and in the justice of the motives of the United States. At the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, which was held at Buenos Aires in 1936, President Roosevelt himself exposed the growing menace to the security of the Americas which resulted from Hitlerism and from the policies pursued by the present Axis partners. In the same spirit that had moved Bolívar more than 100 years ago, he called for the unity of the Americas in order to safeguard the independence and the integrity of the American nations. At this same conference the first steps were

taken to prepare the hemisphere to repel any aggression which might come from overseas. At every inter-American meeting which has taken place since that time, still more practical and more detailed agreements have been reached between the American states, based, all of them, upon the formal recognition that an act of aggression on the part of a non-American power against any American republic is considered as an act of aggression against every independent state of the New World.

This fundamental inter-American policy was put to the test by the treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor. The American republics, in accordance with their agreements, immediately consulted together at the historic conference of Rio de Janeiro and recommended the severance of all relations between the American nations and the Axis powers.

Today 12 American peoples are at war with the Axis countries, and 20 sovereign American states have carried out the commitments and the recommendations in which 21 voluntarily joined a year ago, and are cooperating to the full extent of their ability in insuring the preservation of the liberty and independence of the New World.

We of the Americas can justly say that in the truest sense we have constructed a new order. Not the kind of a new order which Hitlerism and Japanese militarism practice. Their kind of new order can only be carried out through conquest and enslavement—enslavement not only of the body but of the soul of man as well. The kind of new order which we have constructed here in the New World is based on freedom, on tolerance, on charity, and on understanding. It is an order which tends in the highest sense to make possible the pursuit of real happiness.

It is my hope that these same 20 American states, united today during this war period in the defense of the ideals which have brought them so closely together, will seize the opportunity presented to them at the termination of the war jointly to demand that the same principles by which they are guided shall govern the conduct of all international relations in the world of the future. I am confident that they

recognize the vital force and justice of their cause. Their opportunity is great. I am persuaded that they will avail themselves of it.

It is not too much to say that the American republics must base their legitimate aspiration and their hope of living in a decent and peaceful world in the future upon the extension of the principles which underlie their own great achievement in international living.

Secretary Blaine would be satisfied with his handiwork if he could today see the outgrowth of the policies which he upheld and of the plans which he initiated.

When the common victory of the United Nations over the Axis powers has been won, and when, as we hope, a true international order of peace and of justice shall thereafter have been secured, the American republics can dedicate their full energies to one more great challenge of the future: the improvement in the condition of their peoples. Nature has abundantly endowed the New World with the natural resources that can, through constructive development, bring security and happiness into the lives of many millions of people who now suffer from want. Through the extension into new fields of the same principles of international cooperation that underlie the determination of the Americas to maintain the liberties of their hemisphere, the American republics can once more take the lead by being the first of the great regions of the world to attain for their people that higher general standard of living and of individual security of which an ordered and a free world is capable.

UNITED STATES MISSION OF LABOR EXPERTS TO BOLIVIA

[Released to the press January 29]

The Government of the United States has been informed that the Bolivian Government has issued the following statement:

"At the last Cabinet meeting it was agreed that the Ministers of Labor and Social Services and of Economy and Mines would prepare a supreme decree setting up a commission of experts responsible for studying the improve-

ments of the conditions of health, hygiene, salaries, and security of workers in general and particularly of mine workers.

"The Minister of Foreign Relations offered the information that the Government of the United States in accordance with a request made by our Government had announced through Ambassador Guachalla its desire to cooperate in this plan sending any experts that might be necessary to study together with those designated by the Bolivian Government the workers' situation with a view to improving their conditions and increasing the production of minerals taking into account the problems of transportation, wages, mine security, and other problems pertinent to the main question.

"Coordinating these ideas the country will know within the near future the result of these studies undertaken in order to establish fixed forms for the development of a policy bettering the living conditions of the working classes."

In accordance with the invitation extended to this Government to take part in the proposed study, a mission of labor experts headed by the Honorable Calvert Magruder, United States Circuit Judge, Boston, will depart from Miami for Bolivia on January 30. Other members of the mission are Mr. Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Charles R. Hook, Jr., Assistant to the President of the Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation of Baltimore; Mr. Alfred Giardino, Executive Secretary of the New York State Labor Board, at present preparing a study of labor conditions in South America for the United States Department of Labor; Mr. Robert E. Mathews, attorney, of the Board of Economic Warfare. Mr. Edward G. Trueblood, Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Mexico, will act as secretary to the mission.

The members of the mission have had wide experience in labor matters. The chairman, Judge Magruder, was general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board in 1934-35 and acted in a similar capacity for the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor in 1938-39.

Mr. Watt, since 1937, has been a member of the governing body of the International Labor Organization and is also a member of the War Labor Board. He is a member of the National Committee on Silicosis, as well as of other committees interested in labor problems, and recently attended the Inter-American Congress on Social Planning held in Santiago, Chile, in September 1942.

Mr. Hook has served as district representative for Maryland of the "Training Within Industry" division of the War Production Board and as management adviser to the Maryland "Training Within Industry" organization, and on June 1, 1942 he was appointed a special employer member of the Mediation Panel of the National War Labor Board.

Mr. Mathews is a member of the General Counsel's office of the Board of Economic Warfare on leave from the Faculty of Law of Ohio State University at Columbus, where he has taught courses in labor law.

Mr. Giardino is at present with the United States Department of Labor on leave of absence from the New York State Labor Board. He has given courses in labor-law administration at Columbia University.

It is confidently expected that this eminent group in conjunction with its Bolivian colleagues will be able to make a thorough study which will be of assistance to the Bolivian Government in the formulation of measures for the benefit of labor in Bolivia.

The Department

BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1944

The budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944,¹ sent by the President to the Congress January 6, 1943, described the recommendations for the Department of State as follows:

"The Department of State is the principal agency of Government responsible under the President for the conduct of our foreign relations. While the more vital decisions on foreign policy are made by the President, all negotiations with foreign countries, including specific measures for the protection of American interests, the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and other countries, and the conduct of the voluminous correspondence with our diplomatic missions abroad and with accredited representatives of

foreign powers in this country, are administered by the Department of State.

"At the present time approximately 225 diplomatic and consular offices are maintained throughout the world. It has been necessary to close posts in the Axis and Axis-occupied countries, but the war has made necessary greatly expanded activities and increased expenditures at existing posts. Disrupted political and economic conditions throughout the world have imposed a very heavy burden on the Department involving many new problems and greatly increasing the work load. As a result the Department of State will require increased appropriations of approximately \$8,000,000 for 1944.

"Foremost among the newer activities is the movement toward hemispheric solidarity which has made it necessary to more than double our foreign establishments in the other American

¹ *The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944.* H. Doc. 27, 78th Cong., 1st sess. 881 pp.

republics. This expansion is the reason for a requested additional appropriation of approximately \$4,300,000 for 1944. Of this amount \$3,400,000 is to provide for the continuation of projects formerly administered by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Defense Supplies Corporation. The program for 'Cooperation with the American Republics' is based on the reciprocal undertakings and cooperative purposes enunciated in the treaties, resolutions, declarations, and recommendations previously signed unanimously by the American republics. The projects under this program afford a practical means of carrying out the objective of strengthening the bond of inter-American solidarity.

"There has been a marked increase in the number of difficult negotiations with foreign governments, particularly in the fields of export control and foreign economic requirements, shipping, aviation, acquisition and preclusive buying of strategic materials, blocking exports to pro-Axis firms, transportation, and foreign funds control. These negotiations have so increased because of the war that it has become necessary for the Department to establish the Foreign Service Auxiliary to supply additional personnel, particularly for technical and administrative functions, in American diplomatic and consular offices.

"In order to prevent exported materials or equipment from falling into the hands of pro-Axis firms the Department of State has published a 'Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals,' or blacklist, of approximately 11,000 firms and individuals whose known sympathies are with our enemies, and has taken steps to reduce the activity of all such agencies.

"Determining basic economic needs of certain countries requires knowledge of the identity of the principal consumers, their annual consumption, final use of the commodities, data as to domestic production, stocks on hand, possible use of substitute materials, effect on the country's economy if the material is not

available for export in sufficient quantity, cargo tonnage needed to sustain the specific areas, and pertinent projects for the maintenance of war industries helpful to the United States.

"Increased war production in the United States has required negotiations with foreign governments for the importation into our country of a large number of strategic materials. As the enemy has seized more territory, and as available shipping has decreased, the United States has found it necessary to increase its imports from nearby areas which are still accessible. Constant attention is given to plans for increasing production and improving transportation in these areas. Preclusive purchases, primarily in countries bordering on Axis-dominated areas, involve detailed and complicated negotiations.

"The control of foreign funds in this country involves underlying problems of foreign policy. It is just as important to prevent currency and securities from reaching our enemies as it is to block exports of goods to them. The regulatory and enforcement aspects of foreign funds control are administered by the Treasury Department, but the Department of State must consider all foreign implications of actions in this field. Many complicated problems arise when dealing with release of funds for expenses in diplomatic establishments here or abroad of various foreign countries; release of funds for expenses of other foreign nationals in the United States; questions as to whether financial facilities of this country should be used to permit, or prevent, various trade transactions between this country and third countries, and between certain third countries; and requests for release of blocked funds for shipment of goods for relief and rehabilitation of certain areas of the world.

"Other problems which have arisen out of the war are evacuation and welfare of Americans abroad; liaison with the American Red Cross and other relief agencies; insurance of compliance by this and enemy governments with treaty

obligations in respect to prisoners of war and alien enemy internees; representation by neutral governments of American interests in enemy-occupied territory; and liaison with governments representing the interests of enemy countries in the United States.

"Close liaison must be maintained with other departments and agencies of the Government interested in war activities, particularly the Departments of War, Navy, Treasury, Justice, the War Shipping Administration, War Production Board, Board of Economic Warfare, Lend-Lease Administration, Office of War Information, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Many of these agencies have missions abroad performing services in their respective specialized fields. The Department of State must be informed at all times concerning the work of representatives of other agencies of our Government in order that it may properly carry out its primary responsibility of conducting negotiations with the foreign governments. The liaison work with other departments and agencies has reached unprecedented proportions and has required the assignment of personnel devoted entirely to such duties.

"The issuance of passports and visas has become more complicated. With the country at war much detailed work is necessary to make certain that no travel credentials are issued to persons who may become engaged in activities inimical to our national welfare. An important example is the case of American seamen, who are now required to have passports. This is a favored field through which foreign spies attempt to enter the United States. Similarly, the work load required in the issuance of visas to foreign citizens desiring to enter this country has tremendously increased.

"The normal communication channels have been so disrupted in many areas of the world that it has become necessary for the Department to incur greatly increased expenditures for courier travel and telegrams in order to safeguard an expanded number of confidential

communications. Travel to foreign countries must be by air, in most cases, due to both shortage of steamer facilities and necessity for speed. Costs of transportation items have greatly increased, in some cases more than 50 percent.

"All of these expansions have caused proportionate increases in the work and personnel of the administrative and service divisions of the Department, especially those dealing with personnel, accounts, equipment, files, and communications."

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press January 24]

Mr. Moffat's untimely death is a tragic loss to our country. He was the highest type of officer developed in a trained Foreign Service, and he died at the peak of his usefulness. He entered the Foreign Service in 1919 and served at many posts throughout the world. At every post he served with distinction. Everything he did he did well. He was promoted through the various grades of the Service as his experience broadened and his usefulness to his country increased.

Mr. Moffat served two tours of duty in the Department of State as an associate of mine and worked in daily contact with me for several years. He was one of my ablest advisers and closest personal friends. In May 1940 he was appointed Minister to Canada, one of our most important posts, where he had since that time represented our country with conspicuous ability and success.

Mr. Moffat's career will be an inspiration to the youth of the country. In his death our country has lost one of its ablest public servants from whom the highest accomplishments had come to be expected as a matter of course.

Mrs. Hull and I are deeply grieved.

Treaty Information

FINANCE

Conventions of the First and Second International Conferences for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Cheques

Brazil

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated September 9, 1942, the adherence of Brazil to the following three conventions, signed at Geneva on June 7, 1930, was registered with the Secretariat on August 26, 1942:

Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with annexes and protocol;

Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with protocol;

Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with protocol.

The adherence to the first of the above-mentioned conventions is made subject to the reservations provided for in articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 of annex II to this convention.

By a second circular dated September 9, 1942 the Secretary General of the League of Nations announced that the adherence of Brazil to the following three conventions, signed at Geneva on March 19, 1931, was registered with the Secretariat on September 9, 1942:

Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, with annexes and protocol;

Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques, with protocol;

Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques, with protocol.

The adherence of Brazil to the first of the above-mentioned conventions is made subject

to the reservations provided for in articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, and 30 of annex II to this convention.

The countries which have ratified or adhered to the Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, signed June 7, 1930, are Belgium; Brazil; Free City of Danzig; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Japan; Monaco; the Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Sweden; Switzerland; and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The countries which have ratified or adhered to the Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, signed June 7, 1930, are Belgium; Brazil; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Japan; Monaco; Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Sweden; Switzerland; and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The countries which have ratified or adhered to the Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, signed June 7, 1930, are Australia; Belgium; Brazil; Free City of Danzig; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia (colony and protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast (colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, Togoland under British mandate), Kenya (colony and protectorate), Federated Malay States (Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor), Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei), Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine, Seychelles, Sierra

Leone (colony and protectorate), Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Bahamas, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands and dependencies, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Mauritius, Saint Helena and Ascension, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Zanzibar, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Somaliland Protectorate; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Monaco; Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao; New Hebrides; Newfoundland; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Sweden; Switzerland; and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The countries which have ratified or adhered to the Convention Providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, signed March 19, 1931, are Brazil; Free City of Danzig; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Japan; Monaco; Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao; Nicaragua; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Sweden; and Switzerland.

The countries which have ratified or adhered to the Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques, signed March 19, 1931, are Brazil, Free City of Danzig; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Japan; Monaco; Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao; Nicaragua; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Sweden; and Switzerland.

The countries which have ratified or adhered to the Convention on the Stamp Laws in Connection with Cheques, signed March 19, 1931, are Australia; Brazil; Free City of Danzig; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia (colony and protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast (colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, Togoland under British mandate), Kenya (colony and protectorate), Federated Malay

States (Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor), Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei), Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Palestine, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (colony and protectorate), Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Bahamas, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands and dependencies, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Mauritius, Saint Helena and Ascension, Tanganyika, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Zanzibar, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands), Somaliland Protectorate; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Monaco; Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao; Nicaragua; Norway; New Hebrides; Poland; Portugal; Sweden; and Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Conventions of the Second South American Congress on International Private Law

Uruguay

The American Embassy at Montevideo transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated January 11, 1943, a copy of the *Diario Oficial* for December 31, 1942, which published the decrees by the President of Uruguay promulgating the conventions signed at the Second South American Congress on International Private Law, held at Montevideo from July 18 to August 4, 1939, and March 6 to March 19, 1940, as follows:

- Treaty on Asylum and Political Refugees
- Treaty on Intellectual Property
- Treaty on the Exercise of Liberal Professions
- Treaty on Commercial Navigation
- Treaty on Processal Law
- Treaty on Penal Law
- Treaty on Commercial Law
- Treaty on Civil Law
- Additional Protocol

The first three treaties were signed on August 4, 1939; the remaining treaties were signed on March 19, 1940. (See the BULLETIN of August 19, 1939, page 144, and June 8, 1940, page 631.)

NAVAL MISSION

Agreement With the Dominican Republic

[Released to the press January 25]

In response to the request of the Government of the Dominican Republic, there was signed on January 25, 1943 by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. J. M. Troncoso, Minister of the Dominican Republic at Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of a United States Naval Mission to the Dominican Republic.

The agreement will continue in force for four years from the date of signature but may be

extended beyond four years at the request of the Government of the Dominican Republic.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Agreement With Belgium

The texts of notes exchanged on January 30, 1943 between this Government and the Belgian Government specifying the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid to the United States and its armed forces by the Government of Belgium appear in this BULLETIN under the heading "The War".

Publications

ISSUE OF STUDY ENTITLED "NATIONAL SOCIALISM"

[Released to the press for publication January 30, 9 p. m.]

The Department of State is issuing today a study entitled *National Socialism* portraying the attempts of the Nazi regime to organize and direct Germans or persons of German descent abroad for the furtherance of Nazi aims. The study is accompanied by relevant documents consisting of official decrees, authoritative speeches, books, and directives of Nazi leaders. It includes actual accounts from official German sources of those minority groups of German extraction which were under Nazi control in the occupied countries of Europe.

It is particularly appropriate that this study be released on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Nazi accession to power in Germany. During the past decade the Nazis have been in a position to work effectively as leaders of a nation on their program of world-conquest

envisioning a master-and-slave relationship with the Germans in the position of the master race. The calculated Nazi plan to foment unrest in foreign countries through the use of German minorities is part of the design of world-conquest. This plan is based on the concept that blood ties are stronger than allegiance to a state. The Nazis have sought to impose obligations to Germany on persons of German descent whose ancestors left Germany generations ago to seek freedom and economic opportunity in other lands. The basic philosophy, the agencies used, and the ultimate aims motivating such Nazi activities are treated at length in this study.

Copies of this study, the full title of which is *National Socialism: Basic Principles, Their Application by the Nazi Party's Foreign Or-*

ganization, and the Use of Germans Abroad for Nazi Aims [vi, 510 pp.], are available through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at \$1 a copy.

During the week of January 25-30 the Department of State also released the following publication:

Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Insurance in Connection With Construction Projects in Canada: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed November 2 and 4, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 279. Publication 1865. 6 pp. 5¢.

Recent Government publications that may interest readers of the BULLETIN are:

Administration of the Wartime Financial and Property Controls of the United States Government. (Treasury Department, Foreign Funds Control.) 50 pp.

The Fifth Annual Report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands to the President and Congress of the United States, Covering the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941. [Includes message from the President transmitting the report to Congress.] (H. Doc. 885, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) vi, 147 pp.

Report to the 78th Congress on Lend-Lease Operations: Letter from the Lend-Lease Administrator transmitting a report on the operations under the Lend-Lease Act, from the passage of the act, March 11, 1941, to December 31, 1942. (H. Doc. 57, 78th Cong., 1st sess.) 91 pp.